Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 232

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF HON. PIERRE SO LE,

ficial importance seemingly attached to it by the Executive, has not the weight of a feather in determining the sense in writch it should be taken?

But admitting, for a moment, that whatever pretensions to dominion Great Britian might set up over any part of the Honduras were in terms excluded from the operations of the treaty, the question still remains, what those rights be which were not thus renounced? We have not heard in much, of late, about filbustiering and marauding. We will find, in connexion with the subject before us, a striking example of what can be made out, in time, of an expedition originating with a handful of buccaneers.

As early as 1642 we find a party of English freebooters operating a descent upon Rosatas and the other neighboring islands. They seem to have anticipated what the historian Juarros writes of the importance of their position. "They were," says ha, "exceedingly advantageous to them, (life freebooters,) and proportionably injurious to the Spaniards, because, being near the main land, they were enabled to make their descents whenever they pleased, and with equal facility interrupt the commerce between the kingdom of Guatemals and Spain." In 1750 the Spanish regained possession of the inlands, but found them a waste; and in that condition they remained until precisely one hundred years after the first attempt I have just alluded to. We actually hind England, (in 1742), anxious to possess herself of Central America, setzing on the most important points of that continent—such as Truxilio on the coast, and Rosana, one of the group that stud the B sy of Honduras. This roused the ire of Spain, as proud then as she is at this day, but somewhat more able to command and impose respect. War ensues, which ends in the treaty of 1763, in which is to be found this provision:

"His Britamic Majesty shall cause to be demolished a limitation which his subjects have ereced in the

"His Britannic Majesty shall cause to be demolished a I the fortifications which his subjects have erceted in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, within four months," &c.

Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, within four months, "Ac.

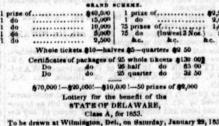
But Spain soon discovered that, in violation of so explicit a clause in the treaty, Great Britain continued in the occupancy of Roatan, and of the works erected on certain points of the bay. In 1715 war is renewed, and Guatemala succeeds in resuming possession of Roatan. The treaty of peace concluded in 1783 apparently makes especial reference to these islands; for, by one of its provisions, England agrees to "abandon the continent, and all islands whatever dependent upon it." Yet even this provision is evaded by England; and in 1786, Spain, insisting on more stringent terms, succeeds in forcing England into a supplementary treaty, by which the latter is bound "to evacuate the country of the Mosquitoes, as well as the continent in general, and the islands adjacent, withour exception."

In 1796, the war raging afreels suspends the treaty, and England is again found hovering near and about the islands, and holding them under her away; but in May, 1797, Roatan is surrendered to Don Jose Roai y Rubia, who resumes possession of it in the name and on behalf of the government of Honduras. And this closes the altempts made by England during the last century against that part of the world.

The treaty of peace of 1814, however, revives, by incorporating them in its provisions, those quoted above from the treaty, of 1786. What then?

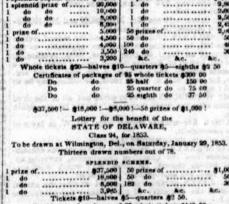
In 1821, Central Afferica proclains her independence; and soon afterwards, Honduras, organized into a State, lakes possession of the islands in her bay, as of so many is

\$40,000 !—75 prizes of \$1,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,



amongst us was to be told that the informal action of the two ministers, clothed though it comes to us with the artitwo ministers, clothed though it comes to us with the artificial importance seemingly attached to it by the Execufive, has not the weight of a feather in determining the

75 number lottery—15 draws ballots. RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHENE.



Dec 18

Alexandria, Virginia.

(REGAT BANGAINS.—As the season is far advanced, and we if being determined to reduce oor stock, we will offer great inducements by myers.

1,500 yards rich brocade silks, cheap 1,0,0 do plain silks. 75c., worth \$1 000 do colored Ture satins, 75c., worth \$1 000 do white, pink. blue, and straw-colored poult de soies, for evening dresses

1,300 do plaid silks, at 55c., worth 75 000 do keep 1,500 do English and French metricons, cheap 1,500 do English and French metricons, cheap 1,500 do Lugin's bombazines, worth 35 000 do Lugin's bombazines, very cheap 1,500 do black silks, at 55c., worth 184 0,500 do Lugin's bombazines, very cheap 1,500 do black silps.

Liste of the silps.

Ladies closke ready-smade, of vel-ver and cloth Linen-charbric handkeroliefs, table damanks

Clothe, cassineres, and cassinets

Blankets, fiannels

Prints of all Rinds

Blankets, flannels Prints of all kinds Ginghams of all kinds Bleached and brown d Dec 29-Jtaw2wif

Rev. James Nourse, Principals.

Rev. James Nourse, Principals.

Ma. U. D. Wells, Assistant.

Mon. T. Ramut, Professor of Modern Langureulars at R. Farnham's, Taylor & Maury's, and ma's bookstores.

them under the same title to IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

Thirty-Second Congress Second Session

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

the special order to come up I will give way. I think that is sufficient.

The motion being agreed to, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill as in committee of the whole.

Mr. SHIELDS. There is an amendment to the bill, which has been printed and lying upon the tables of sentors for some considerable time. It was prepared by the committee on the District of Columbia, and has been concurred in by citizens of Washington and the corporation. I now submit it as an amendment to the bill.

The amendment was then read; being to strike out all ther the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu thereof at ubstitute.

Mr. WALKER I to come up I will give way. I think the sent as this bill; with the map, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. BELL. I would ask if it is not the intention of the honorable senator from California [Mr. Gwin] to press this subject on, and continue to do so until it is disposed of?

Mr. GWIN. Certainly, I intend to press it at this time, and I intend never to give it up.

Mr. BELL. As the honorable senator expressed a desire to have the bill, with the map, be printed for the use of the Senate.

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Mr. BELL. As the honorable senator expressed a desire to have the bill, with the map, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. GWIN. No, sir; I do not want it postponed at all.

Mr. BELL. Gentlemes available to the honorable senator expressed a desire to have the bill, with the map, be printed for the use of the Senate.

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the amendment clause, and to insert in lieu thereof a ubstitute.

Mr. WALKER. It occurs to me, Mr. President, that exhaps the honorable senator had better turn his atenion to the seventh section—the one last read. It seems to me to be very general in its nature—to confer very general in its nature—to confer very general powers, as I understood it. Perhaps I may have misapprehended it, however; I will ask that it be read again. as follows:

Mr. GWIN. I should be very willing to have the vote taken upon it to-day if the Senate is ready for it.

Mr. BELL. I presume that will not be thought of now, aithough I should be glad, for my own part, if the Senate were in a condition to take the vote at this time. Yet I do not suppose it is possible that all the provisions of this bill as it now stands will meet with the concurrence of a majority of the Senate. But what I mean to

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